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1. Czechoslovak Standards, called CSN Standards, were set up for all industry but the electrotechnical. The Czechoslovak Standards Association published these standards until 1951 or 1952 , after which time they were published by the new Office for Standardization (Urad pro normalisaci) located in Prague XII, Vocel Street, No. 3, and in Prague II, Dittrich Street, No. 13. The CSN Standards were of a general character and were to be used whenever special standards were not available. Until 1948, use of the CSN standards in some cases was obligatory; after 1948 use of all CSN standards was obligatory. CSN standards marking included the letters "CSN" plus a two digit number followed by a three digit number.

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2. CSN-ESC standards were used by all branches of the electrotechnical industry in Czechoslovakia and were obligatory after 1948. "ESC" was derived from the Czechoslovak Electrotechnical Union (Elektrotechnicky ceskoslovensky svaz) located at Prague XII, Vocel Street, No. 3, which had established the standards which were published by the Czechoslovak Standards Association. The ESC was liquidated during 1951 or 1952. but it was in connection with the liquidation of the English Standard firm in Czechoslovakia. The ESC was incorporated into the new Institute for Standards, mentioned above. The ESC mark, however, was still applied to all Czechoslovak electrotechnical products which conformed to the CSN-ESC standards or to the ESC regulations. The ESC regulations, published by the ESC, dealt with safety when operating electrical equipment. The Electric Technical Testing Institute (Zkusebni elektrotechniky ustav) located in Prague-Troja authorized use of the ESC mark.

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3. Before World War II, the CSN standards as well as the CSN-ESC standards were based mostly on Czechoslovak experience and were on a high level, especially those for the electrotechnical industry. During the German occupation there was a forced orientation toward the German DIN standards as far as the CSN standards were concerned, and towards the German VDE standards for CSN-ESC standards. The Czechoslovak standards remained in force but CSN/DIN and CSN-ESC/DIN-VDE standards were published and preference had to be given to them. After 1945, the standards published during the occupation were to be applied only when no Czechoslovak standards were available. After 1948, a forced orientation to the Soviet standards started; this was intensified after 1950. This orientation was officially named "Planned Introduction of Soviet Standards into Czechoslovak Economy". Soviet standards were first applied in connection with heavy and general machinery, particularly with regard to the quality and regulations for acceptance. Subsequently the Soviet standards were to be applied in every kind of mass production. It was planned to introduce about 470 Soviet standards into heavy machinery production. The Office for Standardization was charged with readjusting Czechoslovak standards to the Soviet pattern. [redacted] however, none of these new standards were used in the weak current and radio industries. I do not know if these new standards were used in the heavy and general machinery and strong current electrical industries [redacted] but I do not think so. These new standards will probably bear only the CSN designation and the CSN-ESC designation will be cancelled.

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4. [redacted] a Party and Government Decision ordered individual industrial enterprises to establish "Technical Terms" for all products named on special lists published by the various ministries. These Technical Terms were temporary standards to be used until the Office for Standardization issued standards covering the same items. The Technical Terms dealt with products for which no standards or incomplete standards were available. It was planned to complete publication of Technical Terms [redacted] In preparing the Technical Terms each enterprise had to consult the customer as well as obtain the approval of the ministry in question.

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5. According to the Soviet system, the Branch Technical Standards were set up for each ministry. Preparation of these standards started sometime in 1951 or 1952. Probably the Branch Technical Standards included enterprise standards which were prepared and used by a particular plant, i.e. Skoda Standards, CKD Standards.

6. The Tesla Standards, designated NT, were used by various Tesla enterprises. They were introduced in 1947 and prepared in the Department of Standards of the Tesla National Enterprise General Management [redacted]. After liquidation of the Tesla General Management in the second half of 1949, individual Tesla enterprises continued to establish this kind of standard for their own use. It is probable that the Main Administration, to which various Tesla enterprises were subordinated after the liquidation of the General Management, had a Department of Standards of its own, but I do not believe that the Main Administration was continuing to prepare standards. I think that the Office for Standardization continued this work.

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7. There were the following groups of Tesla Standards:

- a. General standards, which were basic standards, such as the designations of Tesla products.

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- b. Standards for Dimensions, used primarily to designate manufactured parts. These standards contained designations for type, size (stated in grades), quality, and the particular name of the item. For instance, resistors for radio: Type: wire or layer resistors; Size: there were about 20 grades in size; Quality: the accuracy of the resistor given in percentage, e.g., 10% meant that the resistance, normally 100 ohms, was 105 or 95 ohms (the more accurate the resistance, the more expensive); Name: translated into figures and letters.
- c. Standards for materials: standards for various types of materials; e.g., the standard for Ferrochromium (CrFe) wires to be sealed in glass was "Mt-Z035-1.25". The "MT-Z035" indicated the standard only, not revealing anything about its contents. The "1.25" at the end of the designation indicated the diameter of the wire in millimeters. Another example: the standard for medium-hard nickel sheets was "NT-Z094-15/40". In this case, "15" indicated the thickness of the sheet given in hundredths of a millimeter. The "40" was the width in millimeters. The Tesla material standards were based on Phillips material standards which were designated "S" plus a three-digit number. The Tesla standards for dimensions were more detailed than the corresponding Phillips "M" standards. There were about 30 individual standards in each of these two groups. Another group of Tesla standards dealt with basic chemicals and another with measuring instruments used in Tesla enterprises. The latter group of standards specified the kind of measuring instruments to be used, their description, the procedure of measuring and of testing (jakost).
8. In addition to the Tesla Standards which were used in all the Tesla enterprises and were of general value, various individual branches of Tesla had their own standards, usually called "Material Quality Prescriptions", prescribed by the enterprise or enterprises engaged in that particular type of production. An exception to this was the material quality prescriptions for electronic tubes which were prescribed initially, because no national or Tesla standards were available, by the Tesla-Elektronik and later probably by the Department of Standards of the Institute of Radio Technique and Technology of Parts [redacted]. They were marked "PM" followed by a three-digit serial number and contained the following:
- Title of the standard which was the name of the material, e.g., nickel sheet.
 - Date of issuance of standard.
 - Designation of the standard ("PM" plus three-digit serial number.)
 - Brief description of the material.
 - Composition of the material.
 - Technological characteristics:
 - Hardness (hard, medium, soft).
 - Ductility. Erichsen's designation was used to indicate the ductility of metal sheets. The ductility of wires was indicated in percentage: $\% = \frac{L_1 - L_0}{L_0} \cdot 100$
 L_1 is the length of the wire at its longest expansion point before breaking; L_0 , the length of the wire before expansion.
 - Structure of material and other qualities.

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- g. Principal uses of material.
- h. Dimensions (in grades and tolerances).
- i. Designation of the material; e.g., a strip of nickel sheet was designated "RM-030 21/25". "RM" referred to material for production of electronic tubes; "030" was the serial number of the material indicating the kind of material and technological characteristics (in this case it was a medium hard strip of nickel sheet); "21" was a serial number indicating the thickness of the sheet (in this case, the sheet was 0.15 thick); "25" indicated the size of the sheet in millimeters. Medium hard nickel wire 0.75 mm. in diameter was designated "RM 201 0.75". Thin tungsten wire was designated "RM 114/085". The 085 meant 0.085 mm. in diameter.
- j. Conditions for accepting materials which contained the kind of testing to be performed, for instance, testing of external appearances of the material, and further, the extent of testing.

If the material quality prescription was a temporary one, the word "temporary" was added to the title of the standard.

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